

Two ultimate tests of constrained supersymmetry

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Abstract

We examine the prospects of using two alternative and complementary ways to explore the regions that are favored by global constraints in two simple unified supersymmetric models: the CMSSM and the NUHM. First, we consider $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, which has recently been for the first time measured by LHCb. In the CMSSM we show that ultimate, but realistic, improvement in the determination of the observable to about 5-10% around the Standard Model value would strongly disfavor the A -funnel region, while not affecting much the other favored regions. Second, we show that all the favored regions of the CMSSM will be, for the most part, sensitive to direct dark matter searches in future one-tonne detectors. A signal at low WIMP mass ($\lesssim 450$ GeV) and low spin-independent cross section would then strongly favor the stau coannihilation region while a signal at higher WIMP mass (~ 800 GeV to ~ 1.2 TeV) would clearly point to the region where the neutralino is higgsino-like with mass ~ 1 TeV. A nearly complete experimental testing of the CMSSM over multi-TeV ranges of superpartner masses, far beyond the reach of direct SUSY searches at the LHC, can therefore be achievable. In the NUHM, in contrast, similar favored regions exist but a sample study reveals that even a precise determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ would have a much less constraining power on the model, including the A -funnel region. On the other hand, this could allow one to, by detecting in one-tonne detectors a signal for $500 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_\chi \lesssim 800 \text{ GeV}$, strongly disfavor the CMSSM.

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1 Introduction

In November 2012 the LHC reached the end of its current data collecting phase with the proton-proton beam at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV. A huge amount of data was collected, allowing the CMS and ATLAS collaborations to reach an integrated luminosity of around 23/fb each, and LHCb of around 2.2/fb. The performance of the detectors at the LHC and the effort of the experimental collaborations have been quite spectacular. The past year brought some experimental results whose crucial importance cannot be questioned, even though they still require further investigation and confirmation with larger amounts of data.

Most notably, on July 4, 2012, both the CMS and ATLAS collaborations announced a 5σ discovery of a particle consistent with the Higgs boson predicted by the Standard Model (SM) based on the analysis of 4.9/fb of pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV [1, 2]. Both collaborations have recently updated their results, combining data from the $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV runs. The CMS value of the Higgs-like boson mass, 125.8 ± 0.6 GeV [3], is based on the analysis of the data corresponding to integrated luminosities of 5.1/fb at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and up to 12.2/fb at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in the $\gamma\gamma$, ZZ , WW , $\tau\tau$ and $b\bar{b}$ decay channels. The ATLAS analysis combined approximately 4.8/fb of data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with 5.8/fb of data at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in the same five channels, obtaining 125.2 ± 0.7 GeV [4].

On November 13, 2012 the LHCb Collaboration reported the first observation of an excess in the rare decay $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ [5]. The measured value of the branching ratio, $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = (3.2^{+1.5}_{-1.2}) \times 10^{-9}$, is consistent with the value predicted by the SM. This decay has been long considered as one of the best probes for new physics, and in particular for low-scale supersymmetry (SUSY), since SUSY contributions can be largely enhanced by the sixth power of $\tan\beta$, the ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the two Higgs doublets (see, e.g., [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11] for some early studies).

The agreement of the recent measurement with the SM makes it potentially strongly constraining for the allowed parameter space of SUSY models. On the other side, the result still suffers from substantial experimental uncertainties – its current 2σ upper bound is actually weaker than the previous 95% confidence level (CL) exclusion limit $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) < 4.5 \times 10^{-9}$ obtained earlier by the same collaboration [12].

Finally, on the front of direct SUSY searches, the $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV runs have significantly improved the limits on the masses of colored superpartners, allowing this way both CMS and ATLAS to exclude increasingly larger ranges of parameters of low-energy SUSY models. Currently the most constraining 95% CL exclusion limits on the parameter space of the Constrained Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (CMSSM) comes from the ATLAS search for squarks and gluinos with jets and missing transverse energy in the final states, with 5.8/fb of data at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV [13]. A similar analysis by CMS based on 11.7/fb of data and using the kinematical variable α_T as a discriminator is slightly less constraining [14]. On the other hand, as we will show in this paper, the CMS razor analysis at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with 4.4/fb [15] can be combined with the most recent α_T at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV [14] to produce a lower bound on the mass

parameters of the CMSSM that, in the regions favored by the global constraints, is comparable to the current one from ATLAS.

In our recent global Bayesian analysis of the CMSSM [16] (as well as in several other recent global, Bayesian or χ^2 -based, analyses [17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25]),¹ it was shown or reiterated that, when combining through the likelihood function the $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ bound from Ref. [12], the Higgs mass, limits from direct SUSY searches, the relic density of dark matter (DM), an excess in the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon $(g-2)_\mu$, and other relevant constraints, four clearly identifiable regions of the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane, with m_0 and $m_{1/2}$ denoting the scalar and gaugino soft masses, respectively, remain favored by high posterior probability for both signs of the Higgs/higgsino mass parameter μ :

(a) at small $m_0 \lesssim 400 \text{ GeV}$ and $600 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_{1/2} \lesssim 1000 \text{ GeV}$, where the correct relic abundance is obtained via efficient neutralino-stau coannihilation [26] (stau-coannihilation (SC) region hereafter). In this region the lightest bino-like neutralino as the lightest SUSY particle (LSP) is fairly light, $m_\chi \lesssim 450 \text{ GeV}$, and so is the lightest stop, $m_{\tilde{t}_1} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$, hence the correct Higgs mass is achieved due to maximal stop mixing, $A_t^2/m_{\tilde{t}}^2 \sim 6$;

(b) at $1 \text{ TeV} \lesssim m_{1/2} \lesssim 2 \text{ TeV}$, where the cross-section for neutralino annihilation is enhanced by the s -channel resonance of the pseudoscalar A Higgs boson [27] (A -funnel (AF) region), with bino-like LSP in the mass range $350 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_\chi \lesssim 700 \text{ GeV}$;

(c) for $m_0 \gtrsim 3 \text{ TeV}$, $m_0 > m_{1/2}$, in a strip of the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane along the border of the non-electroweak symmetry-breaking region, where the neutralino remains bino dominated but contains a non-negligible higgsino component [28, 29] (Focus Point/Hyperbolic Branch (FP/HB) region). In the FP/HB region we found [16] a significantly lower posterior probability primarily because it was difficult to obtain the correct mass of the Higgs boson. Also, this region is in considerable tension with current 90% CL upper bound from XENON100 [30] on the spin-independent cross section σ_p^{SI} of dark matter (DM) scattering off xenon nuclei.

(d) in the multi-TeV regime ($m_0 \gtrsim 4 \text{ TeV}$, $m_{1/2} \gtrsim 2 \text{ TeV}$) there is a large region where the neutralino LSP is almost purely higgsino-like [20]. Its mass is almost constant, $m_\chi \approx \mu \simeq 1 \text{ TeV}$ (1TH region hereafter) so that the relic density constraint is easily satisfied, since for such a heavy higgsino LSP coannihilation is no longer effective.

A similar pattern holds also in the Non-Universal Higgs Model (NUHM), although at somewhat different locations. Specifically, the 1TH region can be found already at much lower mass scales, $m_0 \lesssim 4 \text{ TeV}$ and $m_{1/2} \lesssim 2 \text{ TeV}$ [31]. (For an updated analysis including LHC data, see [23].)

Clearly, given such large mass scales most of the favored regions will remain beyond the reach of direct searches at the LHC. Only part of the SC and a small fraction of the AF and FP/HB

¹A note of caution is in order regarding a quantitative comparison of different analyses. First, Bayesian posterior high probability credible regions and χ^2 confidence regions need not agree as they are based on two different concepts of probability. Secondly, even within the same statistical framework, numerical results often strongly depend on the values of input parameters used. For instance, the mass of the lightest Higgs boson in SUSY very sensitively depends on the exact value of the top quark pole mass, which is different in, e.g., [16] and [23].

regions will be explored. It is therefore interesting to investigate the power of less direct ways of experimentally testing those regions, including projected sensitivities, on the most popular constrained SUSY models like the CMSSM or the NUHM. In this paper we will investigate two such observational venues: future measurements of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ at the LHC and expected reach of direct search for DM through one-tonne detectors.

Regarding $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$, in [16] it was also shown that the impact of the experimental upper bound (at that time) on $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ was the strongest on the AF region where the SUSY contribution to the branching ratio is comparable to the SM one, while the other explored regions were less affected. A similar conclusion was reached in [32], where the impact of the new positive measurement of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ was for the first time investigated in the framework of the Constrained Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric SM (CNMSSM), which also features similar favored regions when all the constraints are simultaneously taken into account. This points to an interesting relation between $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ and the relic density constraint in the AF region.

As stated above, because the current experimental uncertainties are relatively large, the positive LHCb measurement of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ is actually somewhat less constraining for models of new physics predicting an enhancement of the observable than the previous exclusion bound. On the other hand, the systematic and statistical uncertainties will be greatly reduced when a larger amount of data comes, and are expected to ultimately achieve the level of 5%. It is therefore interesting to investigate what impact such projected sensitivities of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ will have on the favored regions of the CMSSM and the NUHM.

Our goal is twofold. First, we will present a Bayesian analysis of the current status of the CMSSM for a much broader range of input parameters than in [16]. We will apply the most recent experimental determinations of relevant input observables, most notably the Higgs boson mass and the top quark pole mass, in addition to the recent positive measurement of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$. We will show that, in the context of the CMSSM, the expected substantial reduction of the experimental and theoretical uncertainties in $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ will have the potential to strongly disfavor basically the whole AF region. Secondly, we will show that the expected reach of direct search one-tonne DM detectors will be able to discriminate between the remaining two favored regions, the SC and the 1TH regions. On the other hand, we will show that, unfortunately, a similar conclusion cannot be reached in the NUHM because of the freedom in adjusting the pseudoscalar Higgs mass m_A and μ . Still, in both models one should be able to distinguish between the SC and the 1TH regions. Furthermore, any DM signal indicative of the AF region would strongly disfavor the CMSSM.

Recently, Ref. [33] analyzed the impact of the present measurement of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ and its future status on random scans of the CMSSM and on the general MSSM (see also [34] for another recent analysis of this constraint in the MSSM), showing that a large fraction of the points generated would be excluded once the projected uncertainties in $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ are considered. Our study is partly overlapping but differs in some important aspects: 1. Our analysis of the CMSSM is performed as a global Bayesian scan, where the constraints are applied

simultaneously through the likelihood approach (with the exclusion of XENON100, as explained later). 2. Our main goal is to focus on the future ability to use $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ to disfavor high probability regions of models with parameters unified at the scale of grand unification (GUT). As a consequence, we do not investigate the general MSSM, alongside to the CMSSM, but rather the NUHM model. 3. Unlike in [33], we will also discuss in the detail the implications of future direct searches of DM.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. 2 we will demonstrate semi-analytically how $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ shows a unique discriminating power over the AF region of the CMSSM. In Sec. 3 we will describe our scanning methodology, and highlight the implementation of our statistical combination of CMS bounds on SUSY masses. In Sec. 4 we will present our numerical results and discussion. Finally, we will give our Summary and Conclusions in Sec. 5.

2 $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ in the MSSM

In this section we first quickly review the analytic form of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ in the MSSM and next analyze its implications for the AF region of the CMSSM and the NUHM.

The measurement of the branching ratio is a very good probe of new physics, since in the SM the decay rate is helicity suppressed, but can get significant contributions in SUSY.

A general expression for the branching ratio is [35, 36, 37, 38]

$$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = \frac{G_F^2 \alpha_{\text{em}}^2 M_{B_s} \tau_{B_s}}{16\pi^3} |V_{tb} V_{ts}^*|^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{M_{B_s}^2}} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{M_{B_s}^2} \right) |F_S|^2 + |F_P + F_A|^2 \right\}, \quad (1)$$

where M_{B_s} and τ_{B_s} are the B_s mass and lifetime, and F_A , F_P and F_S are the axial-vector, pseudo-scalar and scalar form factor respectively. In the SM, F_S and F_P are highly suppressed by helicity conservation, and the only remaining term in the curly bracket of in Eq. (1) is $|F_A|^2$, where F_A can be expressed in terms of the Wilson coefficient C_{10} , the muon mass m_μ , and the B_s decay constant f_{B_s} , $F_A = -im_\mu f_{B_s} C_{10}$. The SM value is still a matter of some discussion in the literature, as it is marred by large theoretical uncertainty, due mostly to the determination of f_{B_s} by the lattice QCD groups. Ref. [39] estimates the CP -averaged branching ratio as $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{SM}} = (3.23 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-9}$, while Ref. [40] gives a different value, $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{SM}} = (3.53 \pm 0.38) \times 10^{-9}$.

Notice that the theoretical calculation should be rescaled by the effects of $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ oscillations [41] in order to be compared with the experimentally measured value. In this study we will adopt the value given in [39] for the CP -averaged SM branching ratio and, following [41], take $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{SM}} = 3.5 \times 10^{-9}$ for the value rescaled by the effects of $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ oscillations (time averaged). We differ here from [33] where $(3.87 \pm 0.46) \times 10^{-9}$ for the latter was used.

SUSY contributions to $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ become comparable to the SM when F_S and F_P are roughly of the same order as F_A . At the leading order (LO), in the framework of minimal flavor violation, the dominant SUSY terms in the Wilson coefficients are given by chargino-squark terms only and are proportional to $\tan^3 \beta$ [37].

Following the calculation and notation given in [37], one can write for F_P and F_S

$$F_{S,P} \simeq -\frac{i}{2} M_{B_s}^2 f_{B_s} C_{S,P}, \quad (2)$$

where

$$C_{S,P} = \mp \frac{m_\mu}{4 \sin^2 \theta_W M_W^2} \frac{\tan^3 \beta}{m_A^2} \mathcal{F}_{LO}. \quad (3)$$

The dominant contributions to \mathcal{F}_{LO} is given by the charginos and squarks in the loop,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{LO} \simeq & m_{\chi_1^\pm} \sin \theta_U \left\{ \sqrt{2} M_W \cos \theta_V \left[-D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{c}_L}^2}{m_{\chi_1^\pm}^2} \right) + D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2}{m_{\chi_1^\pm}^2} \right) \cos^2 \theta_t + D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}{m_{\chi_1^\pm}^2} \right) \sin^2 \theta_t \right] \right. \\ & - m_t \sin \theta_V \sin \theta_t \cos \theta_t \left[D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2}{m_{\chi_1^\pm}^2} \right) - D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}{m_{\chi_1^\pm}^2} \right) \right] \Big\} \\ & + (\text{sgn } \mu) m_{\chi_2^\pm} \cos \theta_U \left\{ \sqrt{2} M_W \sin \theta_V \left[D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{c}_L}^2}{m_{\chi_2^\pm}^2} \right) - D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2}{m_{\chi_2^\pm}^2} \right) \cos^2 \theta_t - D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}{m_{\chi_2^\pm}^2} \right) \sin^2 \theta_t \right] \right. \\ & - m_t \cos \theta_V \sin \theta_t \cos \theta_t \left[D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2}{m_{\chi_2^\pm}^2} \right) - D_3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}{m_{\chi_2^\pm}^2} \right) \right] \Big\}, \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

where we assumed $\lambda_{22} \equiv V_{cb} V_{cs}^* / (V_{tb} V_{ts}^*) \simeq -\lambda_{33} = -1$, and neglected a term in $\lambda_{11} \equiv V_{ub} V_{us}^* / (V_{tb} V_{ts}^*) \simeq -10^{-2}$.

The $D_3(x)$ are loop functions,

$$D_3(x) = \frac{x \ln x}{1-x}, \quad (5)$$

and $\cos \theta_{U,V}$ and $\sin \theta_{U,V}$ are elements of the chargino mixing matrices defined such that $U M_{\chi^\pm} V^T = \text{diag}(m_{\chi_1^\pm}, m_{\chi_2^\pm})$ (See Appendix B of [37] for notation).

For the purpose of this analysis we shall assume that the experimental uncertainty in $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ will eventually, with about 50/fb of data at $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV, be reduced to about 5% [42]. We will also assume that the theoretical uncertainty will reach the precision of 5% [43]. Hence $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{proj}} = (3.50 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-9}$ with both theoretical and experimental uncertainties added in quadrature. Further, we will primarily assume that the current SM value will be confirmed by experimental measurements from LHC with the above precision, although we will discuss some possible deviations. In particular, we shall briefly discuss the case that the current LHCb central value is instead confirmed, $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{proj}} = (3.20 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-9}$ and the case when the assumed ultimate error will be twice as large.

2.1 Application to the CMSSM

In the CMSSM, and more generally in unified SUSY models, Eqs. (1)–(5) can be greatly simplified thanks to relations between the different sparticles.

The first and the third line in the right-hand side of Eq. (4) are always opposite in sign and cancel each other out to a good approximation. Since in the SC and AF regions the neutralino is strongly bino-dominated, it follows that $m_{\chi_1^\pm} \simeq M_2$ and $m_{\chi_2^\pm} \simeq \mu$, so that $\sin \theta_U \sin \theta_V \simeq 0$ and the fourth line in Eq. (4) is dominant. In the FP/HB and the 1TH regions, where the

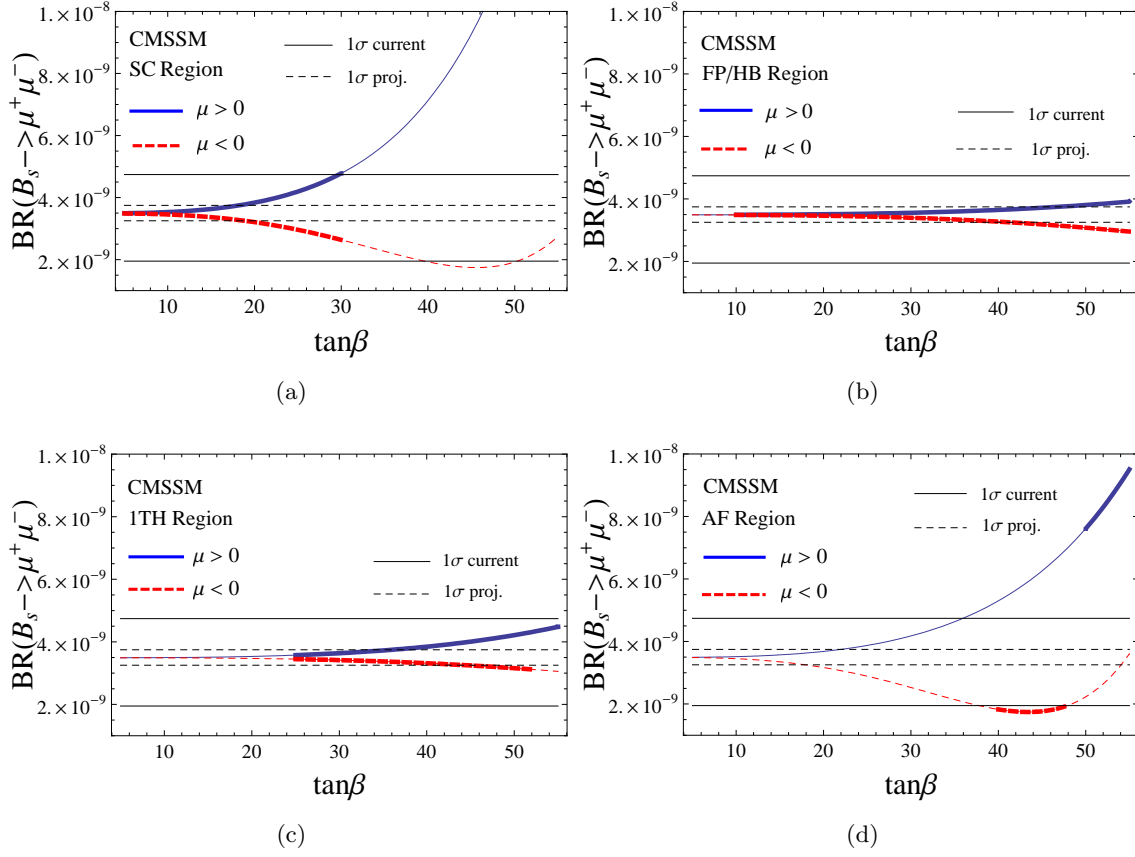


Figure 1: The dependence of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ on $\tan \beta$ in the CMSSM. Solid blue line: $\mu > 0$; dashed red line: $\mu < 0$. Solid horizontal lines: current 1σ error on $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$; dashed horizontal lines: projected error. In boldface the values of $\tan \beta$ typical of each region. (a) SC region. (b) FP/HB region. (c) 1TH region. (d) AF region.

roles of $m_{\chi_1^\pm}$ and $m_{\chi_2^\pm}$ are interchanged, $\cos \theta_U \cos \theta_V \simeq 0$ so that the second term is thus dominant. In all of the favored regions, by remembering that $\sin \theta_t \cos \theta_t \simeq m_t A_t / (m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2)$ and that, for moderate to large $\tan \beta$, a change in $\text{sgn } \mu$ implies a change in the sign of $\sin \theta_U$, as $\tan \theta_U \propto 1/(\cos \beta M_2 + \sin \beta \mu)$, one can recast Eq. (4) as

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{LO}} \simeq -\mu \mathcal{D}_3 \frac{m_t^2 A_t}{m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}, \quad (6)$$

where \mathcal{D}_3 is given by differences of D_3 functions and is in general of order 0.1–0.3.

In our numerical analysis we will use full calculations to higher order, given by the latest numerical codes, but we can use the above approximation to show how a projected better determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ can affect the four regions favored by the correct relic density, as explained above.

For choices of parameters typical of the SC region, \mathcal{F}_{LO} is the largest, driven up by large values of μ , $\mu > 1000 \text{ GeV}$, and by maximal A_t/M_{SUSY} , which gives $\mathcal{D}_3 \simeq 0.3$. On the other

hand, as can be seen from Eq. (3), the branching ratio is suppressed by moderate $\tan \beta$ values, $\tan \beta \sim 5 - 30$ typical for the SC region. The $\tan \beta$ dependence of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ for a point representative of the SC region ($m_0 = 226 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{1/2} = 827 \text{ GeV}$, $A_0 = -1375 \text{ GeV}$) is shown in Fig. 1(a). The solid blue line gives the case $\mu > 0$ and the dashed red line the case $\mu < 0$. The lines are shown in boldface for $\tan \beta$ values characteristic of the SC region. The solid horizontal lines give the current 1σ theoretical and experimental uncertainty on the measurement added in quadrature. The dashed horizontal lines denote our estimated 1σ projected uncertainties added in quadrature.

In the FP/HB region and, at large mass parameters, in the 1TH region, \mathcal{F}_{LO} is the smallest, since A_t/M_{SUSY} is minimal and $m_{\chi_1^\pm} \approx \mu \lesssim 1 \text{ TeV}$. Moreover, the branching ratio is suppressed by large m_A , even if $\tan \beta$ can assume a wide range of values. We show in Fig. 1(b) the $\tan \beta$ dependence of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ for a point representative of the FP/HB region ($m_0 = 3447 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{1/2} = 866 \text{ GeV}$, $A_0 = 730 \text{ GeV}$), and in Fig. 1(c), the same for a point representative of the 1 TeV higgsino region ($m_0 = 7989 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{1/2} = 2854 \text{ GeV}$, $A_0 = -767 \text{ GeV}$). The color code is the same as in Fig. 1(a).

Finally, but most importantly for the purpose of this paper, in the AF region $\tan \beta$ *has to be large* in order to yield the correct $\Omega_\chi h^2$, as we will explain in the following subsection. Thus, the measured value of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ becomes important in constraining the parameter space (μ and m_A are comparable to the SC region, while stop mixing is not as large, so that $\mathcal{D}_3 \sim 0.15 - 0.2$). In Fig. 1(d) we again indicate with thick lines the ranges of $\tan \beta$, for both signs of μ , which give $\Omega_\chi h^2$ within 1σ (theoretical + experimental uncertainties added in quadrature) of the central value. The difference in the allowed values of $\tan \beta$ for different $\text{sgn } \mu$ is a feature of the AF region, and was already observed in [16]. We will explain this in the next subsection. Notice also that, for $\mu < 0$ the calculated value of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ is more than 1σ *below* the SM value, since the form factors F_P and F_A undergo destructive interference, and one is left with a small value of F_S .

2.2 The A -funnel region vs $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$

The AF region is particularly sensitive to the determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ because at the LO the relic density there depends mainly on the same parameters, m_A and $\tan \beta$; see Eq. (3).

AF annihilation occurs when the mass of the pseudoscalar A is close $2m_\chi$, so the lightest neutralino can efficiently annihilate into SM fermions (mostly b -quarks) through the s -channel exchange of A . For an almost pure bino LSP (higgsino components of order 10^{-2} or less) and $\tan \beta$ in the range 20–60 (for lower values the channel $\chi\chi \rightarrow Zh$ becomes dominant) one obtains [27]

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \approx \frac{3 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle}, \quad (7)$$

where

$$\sigma v \approx \frac{\text{const}}{m_\chi^2} \frac{\tan^2 \beta}{(4 - m_A^2/m_\chi^2)^2 + (\Gamma_A m_A/m_\chi^2)^2} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{4}\right), \quad (8)$$

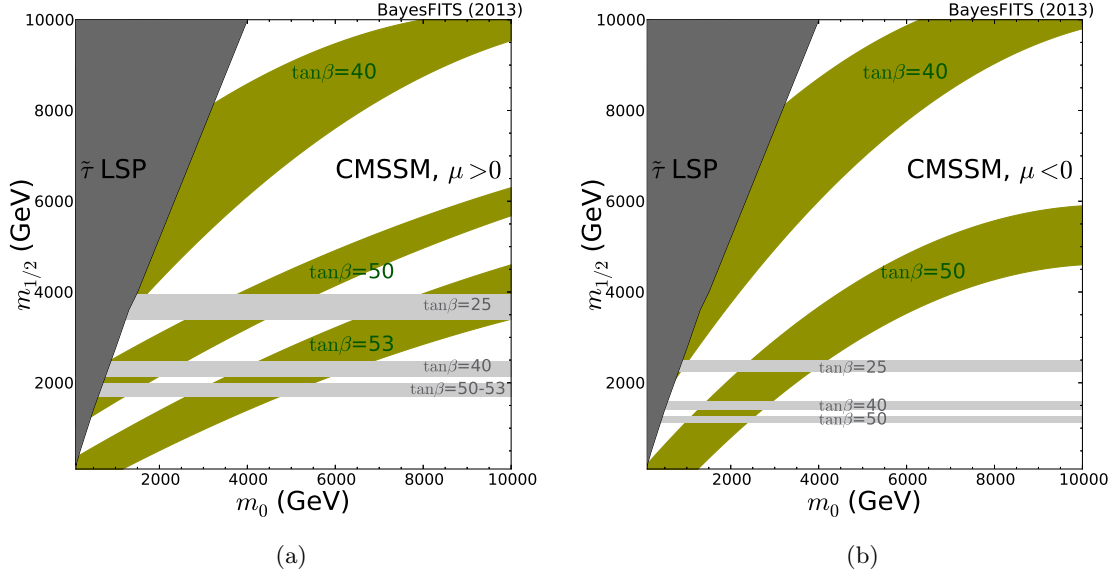


Figure 2: Green bands: the regions of the CMSSM where $m_A = 2m_\chi$ for $-10 \text{ TeV} \leq A_0 \leq 10 \text{ TeV}$. Light gray bands: the regions where σv for bino-like DM gives the correct $\Omega_\chi h^2$ through A -resonant annihilation. Dark gray: the neutralino is not the LSP. (a) $\mu > 0$. (b) $\mu < 0$.

with the A width being, for $\mu > 0$ ($\mu < 0$), $\Gamma_A \approx 1.3$ (2.0) $\times 10^{-5} m_A \tan^2 \beta$. The constant in Eq. (8) depends moderately on kinematical factors, on the neutralino composition, and on $\tan \beta$. For masses given in GeV, its value is $\sim 10^{-25} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{s}$. The correct relic density is generally achieved for a difference $|m_A - 2m_\chi|$ not exceeding 100 GeV [44].

In the CMSSM with bino-like DM, m_A can in principle be close to $2m_\chi$ for wide ranges of m_0 and $m_{1/2}$, if the value of $\tan \beta$ is properly adjusted: the mass of a bino-like LSP is approximately given by $m_\chi \approx 0.44 m_{1/2}$ while $m_A = 0.72 m_{1/2} \times f\left(\frac{50}{\tan \beta}\right)$, where $f(x)$ is a monotonically increasing function of x , and $f(1) = 1$. As a consequence, for large $\tan \beta$, with increasing $m_{1/2}$ $2m_\chi$ increases faster than m_A . Hence, in order to get the resonance for larger $m_{1/2}$, one needs to assume smaller $\tan \beta$. However, this does not mean that the correct relic density can always be obtained since, as Eq. (8) shows, even for $m_A \simeq 2m_\chi$ the cross section becomes suppressed with increasing neutralino mass for any given $\tan \beta$.

In Fig. 2 the green bands show the regions of the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane over which the condition $m_A = 2m_\chi$ is satisfied for fixed $\tan \beta$ and $-10 \text{ TeV} \leq A_0 \leq 10 \text{ TeV}$. Figure 2(a) shows the case $\mu > 0$ and Fig. 2(b) $\mu < 0$. Note that, this is achieved when, for the same $\tan \beta$, $m_{1/2}$ is slightly smaller for negative μ than for positive μ . The reason lies in a one-loop tadpole contribution to the effective potential of the model [45]. The corrections due to sfermions, charginos and neutralinos explicitly depend on $\text{sgn} \mu$, leading to positive (negative) contribution to m_A^2 for $\mu > 0$ ($\mu < 0$). Therefore, when the other parameters of the model are left unchanged, m_A is slightly smaller for negative μ . For the same reason, values of $\tan \beta$ larger than 50 cannot

be obtained for negative μ since they would lead to $m_A^2 < 0$ and no electro-weak symmetry breaking.

Using Eqs. (7) and (8), one can now calculate the ranges of $m_{1/2}$ that for a given $\tan\beta$ would allow to obtain the correct relic density (within 1σ of the experimental central value) when $m_A = 2m_\chi$. We show them in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b) as gray horizontal stripes. One can see that the AF region of the CMSSM is *confined* to a relatively small part of the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane, where the green and the grey bands of the same $\tan\beta$ intersect. This is also true in the more realistic case where m_A and $2m_\chi$ are within 100 GeV from one another, as is confirmed by numerical scans. As a consequence, $\tan\beta$ is also constrained in the AF region: it can take values in the range 48–55 for positive μ , and 38–50 for negative μ . This is the ranges we highlighted in boldface in Fig. 1(d).

One can also see in Fig. 1(d) that the values of m_A and $\tan\beta$ typical of the AF region are the ones that show most tension with the current measurement of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$. Moreover, it is clear that future, more precise, measurements of the branching ratio will have the potential to exclude a broad range of the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ parameter space corresponding to the AF region.

In the NUHM the situation is quite different. The additional soft mass parameters in the Higgs sector m_{H_u} and m_{H_d} can be traded, through conditions of electroweak symmetry breaking (see, e.g., [31]), for m_A and μ :

$$\mu^2 = \frac{m_{H_d}^2 - m_{H_u}^2 \tan^2 \beta}{\tan^2 \beta - 1} - \frac{1}{2} M_Z^2, \quad (9)$$

$$m_A^2 = m_{H_d}^2 + m_{H_u}^2 + 2\mu^2, \quad (10)$$

which can be adjusted to satisfy the resonance condition, independently of $\tan\beta$, for much wider ranges of both m_0 and $m_{1/2}$. Therefore, in the NUHM the AF region giving the correct relic density is not as well localized and occupies a wide part of the parameter space. Also $\tan\beta$ is now allowed to assume a much wider range of input values, which is crucial from the point of view of satisfying the $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ constraint. We will come back to this point later.

3 Scanning Methodology and Constraints

In order to examine the impact of the most recent constraints, including $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$, on the parameter space of the CMSSM and the NUHM we use the Bayesian approach. We follow the procedure outlined in detail in Refs. [46, 47, 16]. Our goal is to map out the 68% and 95% credible regions of $p(m|d)$, the posterior probability density function (pdf), given by Bayes' theorem,

$$p(m|d) = \frac{p(d|\xi(m))\pi(m)}{p(d)}, \quad (11)$$

where $p(d|\xi(m)) \equiv \mathcal{L}$ is the likelihood function, which describes the probability of obtaining the data d given the computed value of some observable $\xi(m)$, which is a function of the model's parameters m . \mathcal{L} incorporates the information about the constraints, as well as their experimental and theoretical uncertainties. Prior probability $\pi(m)$ encodes assumed range and

Measurement	Mean or Range	Error: (Exp., Th.)	Distribution	Ref.
Combination of:				
CMS razor 4.4/fb , $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV	See text	See text	Poisson	[15]
CMS α_T 11.7/fb , $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV	See text	See text	Poisson	[14]
m_h by CMS	125.8 GeV	0.6 GeV, 3 GeV	Gaussian	[3]
$\Omega_\chi h^2$	0.1120	0.0056, 10%	Gaussian	[48]
$\delta(g-2)_\mu^{\text{SUSY}} \times 10^{10}$	28.7	8.0, 1.0	Gaussian	[49, 50]
$\text{BR}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma) \times 10^4$	3.43	0.22, 0.21	Gaussian	[51]
$\text{BR}(B_u \rightarrow \tau \nu) \times 10^4$	1.66	0.33, 0.38	Gaussian	[52]
ΔM_{B_s}	17.719 ps $^{-1}$	0.043 ps $^{-1}$, 2.400 ps $^{-1}$	Gaussian	[53]
$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}$	0.23116	0.00012, 0.00015	Gaussian	[53]
M_W	80.385	0.015, 0.015	Gaussian	[53]
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{current}} \times 10^9$	3.2	+1.5 – 1.2, 10% (0.32)	Gaussian	[5]
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{proj}} \times 10^9$	3.5 (3.2*)	0.18 (0.16*), 5% [0.18 (0.16*)]	Gaussian	[5]

* We will also consider the case of projected uncertainties around the current measured central value.

Table 1: The experimental constraints that we apply to constrain model parameters.

distribution of m . Finally, $p(d)$ is the evidence and is a normalization constant as long as only one model is considered, but serves as a comparative measure for different models or scenarios.

Bayes' theorem provides an efficient and natural procedure for drawing inferences on a subset of r specific model parameters (including nuisance parameters), or observables, or a combination of both, which we collectively denote by ψ_i . They can be obtained through marginalization of the full posterior pdf, carried out as

$$p(\psi_{i=1,\dots,r}|d) = \int p(m|d) d^{n-r} m, \quad (12)$$

where n is the total number of input parameters. An analogous procedure can be performed with the observables and with a combination of the model's parameters and observables.

3.1 Experimental Constraints

The central object in our analysis is the likelihood function as the place where theoretical predictions are compared with experimental data. The constraints that we include in the current analysis are listed in Table 1. As a rule, following the procedure developed earlier [54], we implemented positive measurements through a Gaussian likelihood, in which the experimental and theoretical uncertainties were added in quadrature. For the Higgs mass, we used the most recent CMS determination of its central value and experimental uncertainty, as it is in perfect agreement with the determination obtained by ATLAS at the end of the $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV run. The theoretical uncertainty was estimated to be 3 GeV [16, 55].

As stated above, for $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ we considered two cases:

1. The *current* measurement at LHCb, for which we adopted a theoretical uncertainty of 10% of the measured value (see next-to-bottom row in Table 1), in agreement with [40] once the

uncertainty due to the top pole mass ($\sim 1\%$) is subtracted. We do so because in our scans the top mass is one of the nuisance parameters and the effect of varying it is included parametrically.

2. The *projected* ‘best-case’ scenario for the determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, where the experimental and theoretical uncertainties are both reduced to 5% of the measured value (see bottom row in Table 1), as explained in Sec. 2. In addition, as a sensitivity test, we considered both the case where the measurement will be narrowed down to the time-averaged SM value, 3.5×10^{-9} , and the case where the current central LHCb experimental value, 3.2×10^{-9} , will be confirmed by future sensitivities. This second case can in principle improve the fit for the AF region in the $\mu < 0$ case, since the branching ratio there assumes values more than 1σ below the SM determination (see Fig. 1(d) and [16]). Finally, we will double the assumed error around the SM value, again as a sensitivity test.

Following the procedure already adopted in our previous papers, we did not include the XENON100 upper bound explicitly in the likelihood function. The theory uncertainties are very large (up to a factor of 10) and strongly affect the impact of the experimental limit on the parameter space. The main source of error (the so-called $\Sigma_{\pi N}$ term [56]) arises from different, and in fact partly incompatible, results following from different calculations based on different assumptions and methodologies. Such uncertainties do not follow a particular statistical distribution, and are not well suited for inclusion in a likelihood function. Moreover, we showed in a previous publication [47] that, when smearing out the XENON100 limit with a theoretical uncertainty of order ten times the given value of σ_p^{SI} the effect on the posterior is negligible for regions of parameter that appear up to one order of magnitude above (and below) the experimental limit. However, even if we do not include the XENON100 bound in the likelihood, below we shall comment on its possible effects on the posterior pdf.

The likelihood for limits from direct SUSY searches deserves a more detailed explanation, which we give in the following subsection.

3.1.1 Combination of CMS SUSY search limits

In previous work [46, 16] we presented a methodology for deriving approximate but accurate likelihood functions for two of the direct SUSY searches with all-hadronic final states at CMS: α_T (Ref. [46]) and razor (Ref. [16]). Our approximation correctly reproduced the 95% CL exclusion bounds of those searches in the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane. In [32] we then showed that the same procedure for the razor search could be extended to the CMSSM.

The likelihood maps were developed through a step-by-step procedure which included generation of the SUSY signal at the scattering level with PYTHIA6.4 [57] and a simulation of the CMS detector response with PGS4 [58] to calculate the efficiency once the kinematic cuts were applied. The obtained signal yields were finally statistically compared to the publicly available observed and background yields of the searches to construct the likelihood map.

As mentioned in the Introduction, the most constraining limit for the CMSSM presently comes from the ATLAS search for squarks and gluinos with jets and missing transverse energy in the final states, with 5.8/fb of data at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ [13]. The recent limits produced by the

CMS Collaboration with comparable or larger luminosity [14] are slightly weaker. On the other hand, riding on our accurate method for constructing the likelihood function for all-hadronic SUSY search limits with the information provided by the CMS Collaboration, we are in a position of deriving an approximate statistical combination of the CMS searches at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV.

We prefer to follow this procedure rather than taking the ATLAS limit as a hard cut (as recently done, e.g., in [59, 23]) for one important reason. Most recent analyses of the CMSSM have pointed out that the region of parameter space which provides the best fit to the constraints (particularly the Higgs mass) is the SC region. Since this is the region directly adjacent to the exclusion bounds, accurate modelling of the likelihood function becomes important.

In what follows we briefly summarize the methodology adopted for the razor in our previous papers, since it will be used again here. We then proceed to statistically combining it with the most recent CMS α_T search to update our exclusion bound.

Razor 4.4/fb, $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

The CMS razor search, based on 4.4/fb of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV data, found no excess of events over the SM prediction. In deriving the likelihood map for the razor analysis we followed the CMS procedure described in [15]. All accepted events were divided into 38 separate bins in the two-dimensional space of the razor variables R^2 and M_R , and the likelihood of observing a certain number events in a given bin was defined as a Poisson distribution convolved with a Gaussian or log-normal function that would take care of the predicted error on the background yields. The details of our analysis can be found in [16].

α_T 11.7/fb, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV

The CMS α_T search, performed with 11.7/fb of data based on $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV pp collisions, shows no significant deviation from the SM prediction [14]. In deriving the likelihood map we followed closely the CMS procedure and our methodology presented in [46, 47]. The accepted events were divided into 8 separate boxes, according to the number of jets originating from b -quarks, $n_b = 0, 1, 2, 3$ or ≥ 4 and to the number of reconstructed jets per event, $2 \leq n_j \leq 3$ and $n_j \geq 4$. In every box, the events were classified based on the value of the variable H_T , defined as the sum of all jets' transverse energies. The likelihood for observing o_i events in the i -th bin, given the known number of the expected events s_i , and the number of the expected SM background events b_i , is given by a Poisson distribution convolved with a Gaussian, to account for the predicted error on the background yield. The ranges of H_T in every bin, together with the corresponding numbers of the observed events, expected background events, and errors on the expected background yield provided by the CMS Collaboration, are given in [60].

Since the CMS Collaboration has not provided for this search the official 95% CL exclusion bound in the CMSSM, we validated our likelihood map procedure for the α_T analysis with the official α_T 4.98/fb, $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV contour given in [61]. In Fig. 3(a) we show the comparison between our simulation and the official plot. As one can see, we obtained very good agreement.

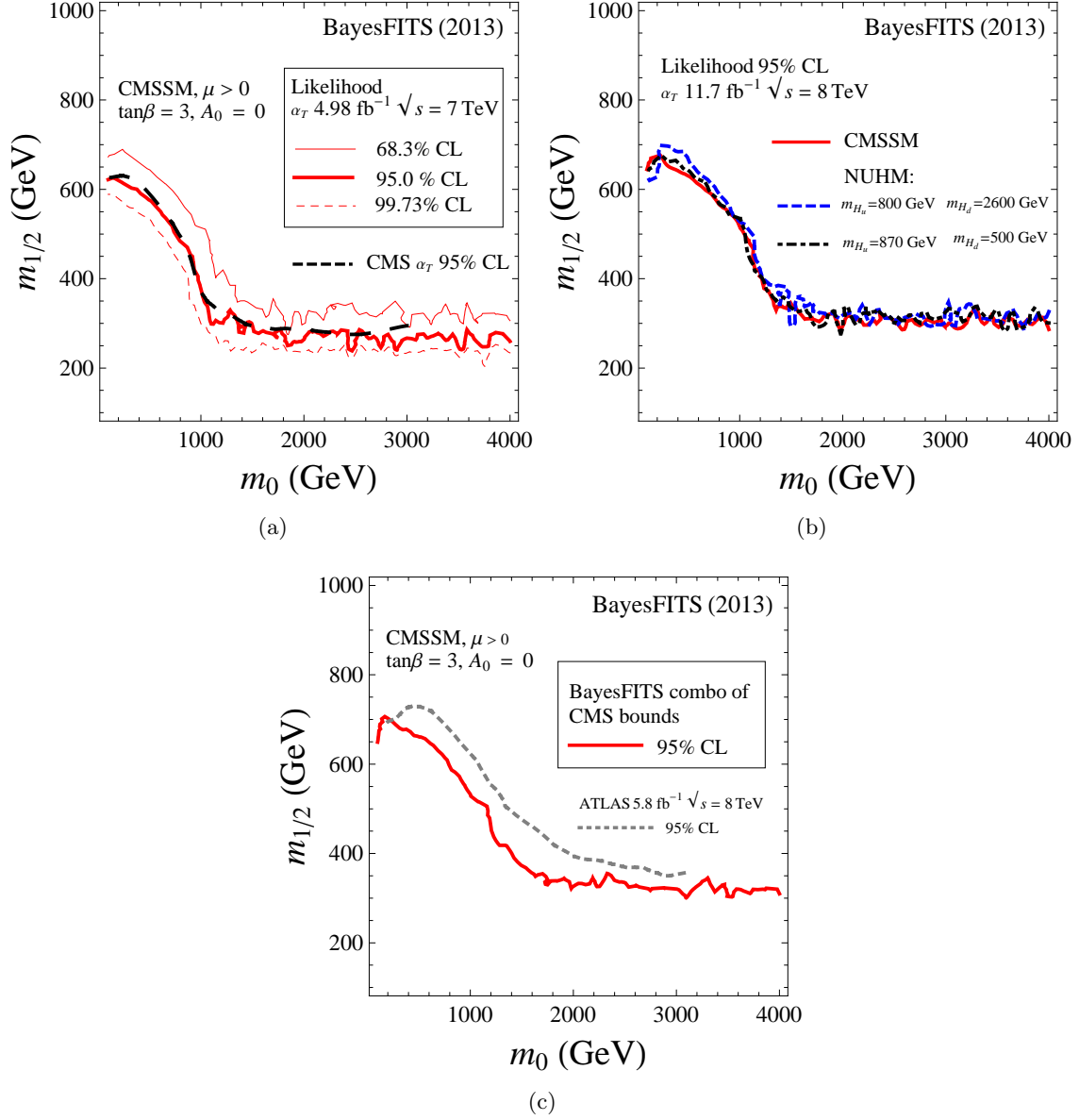


Figure 3: (a) The 68.3% CL (red solid thin), 95.0% CL (red solid thick), and 99.7% CL (red dashed thin) exclusion bounds for the CMSSM from our approximation of the α_T likelihood ($\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$, $\sim 5/\text{fb}$) compared to the original CMS 95% CL exclusion bound (dashed black). (b) 95% CL exclusion bound (solid red) for the CMSSM from our approximation of the α_T likelihood ($\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$, $\sim 12/\text{fb}$) compared with the bounds obtained for the NUHM, when $m_{H_u} < m_{H_d}$ (dashed blue) and $m_{H_d} < m_{H_u}$ (dot-dashed black). (c) 95% CL exclusion bound (solid red) for the CMSSM from our combination of CMS searches (solid red) compared the current ATLAS bound (dotted gray).

In Fig. 3(b) we show our 95% CL contour for the α_T 11.7/fb, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV as a solid red line. It is a big advantage of the likelihood map methodology that it allows one to derive likelihood functions for SUSY searches even where the official limits are not available.

Furthermore, we also show in Fig. 3(b) that the derived exclusion limit can be applied not only to the CMSSM, but also to the NUHM. The exclusion bounds obtained for two different choices of the parameters m_{H_u} and m_{H_d} (shown in dashed blue and dot-dashed black) do not differ from the CMSSM one. The reason is that the soft masses of the Higgs sector enter the one-loop renormalization group equations of the first two generation quarks only by the terms multiplied by the Yukawa couplings, and therefore are strongly suppressed, while the term proportional to the difference $(m_{H_u}^2 - m_{H_d}^2)$ is multiplied by the factor $g_1^2/10$ and is also negligible, unless the mass difference is very large. The NUHM exclusion limits shown at Fig. 3(b) correspond precisely to the choice of parameters that would maximize the difference $|m_{H_u}^2 - m_{H_d}^2|$, and at the same time remain in agreement with the physicality condition.

In [16] we showed that the 95% CL limit based on the 4.4/fb razor search is not affected by the change of the sign of parameter μ . The same is true for the NUHM.

Limit combination procedure and results

In our approximate combination of the recent SUSY searches by CMS, we used all bins considered in the CMS α_T 11.7/fb, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV analysis [14], as well as the ones from the razor 4.4/fb, $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV [16]. Following the statistical approach of Modified Frequentist Confidence Levels [62] we assumed that the two searches are statistically independent (since they are based on different data sets) and we treated every bin as a statistically independent counting experiment. Then the combined likelihood is a product of the likelihoods for the two separate searches. The results of such an approximation are presented in Fig. 3(c), which shows a comparison of the 95% CL lines for the 5.8/fb ATLAS search at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV (dotted gray) and our combination of CMS results described above (solid red).

3.2 Scanning tools and parameter ranges

In this analysis we used the package BayesFITS which calls several external, publicly available tools: for sampling it uses MultiNest [63] with evidence tolerance factor set to 0.5, sampling efficiency equal to 0.8, and number of live points equal to 4000 (CMSSM) or 10000 (NUHM).

Mass spectra were computed with SOFTSUSY v3.3.6 [64] and passed via SUSY Les Houches Accord format to SuperIso v3.3 [65] to calculate $\text{BR}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$, $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, $\text{BR}(B_u \rightarrow \tau \nu)$, and $\delta(g - 2)_\mu^{\text{SUSY}}$. ΔM_{B_s} , $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}$ and M_W are calculated with FeynHiggs [66]. DM observables, such as the relic density and direct detection cross sections, are calculated with MicrOMEGAs 2.4.5 [67].

The prior ranges and metric adopted for scanning the CMSSM and nuisance parameters are given in Table 2. We only scanned in log priors for the mass parameters, as it was proven in many previous studies [68] that flat priors in the CMSSM unduly favor the large-scale regions of

CMSSM parameter	Description	Prior Range	Prior Distribution
m_0	Universal scalar mass	0.1, 20	Log
$m_{1/2}$	Universal gaugino mass	0.1, 10	Log
A_0	Universal trilinear coupling	-20, 20	Linear
$\tan \beta$	Ratio of Higgs vevs	3, 62	Linear
$\text{sgn } \mu$	Sign of Higgs parameter	+1 or -1	Fixed
Nuisance	Description	Central value \pm std. dev.	Prior Distribution
M_t	Top quark pole mass	173.5 ± 1.0	Gaussian
$m_b(m_b)_{\overline{\text{MS}}}$	Bottom quark mass	4.18 ± 0.03	Gaussian
$\alpha_s(M_Z)_{\overline{\text{MS}}}$	Strong coupling	0.1184 ± 0.0007	Gaussian
$1/\alpha_{\text{em}}(M_Z)_{\overline{\text{MS}}}$	Reciprocal of electromagnetic coupling	127.916 ± 0.015	Gaussian

Table 2: Priors for the parameters of the CMSSM and for the SM nuisance parameters used in our scans. Soft masses and A_0 are in TeV. Top quark pole mass and bottom quark mass are in GeV.

the parameter space (volume effect). Moreover, the correlation between $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ and the AF region, which we expose in this study, becomes unobservable once large values of m_A become favored by the scan.

Note that, compared to [16], we significantly extended the ranges of m_0 , $m_{1/2}$ and A_0 . We performed our scans for $\mu > 0$ and $\mu < 0$ separately. For negative μ we did not include the $(g-2)_\mu$ constraint, since its only effect would be to worsen the overall fit (see [16] for a detailed discussion of this issue), while the observable is very poorly fit anyway.

The prior ranges and metric for the NUHM parameters are given in Table 3. We performed several scans with different choices of ranges and priors. As we will explain in more detail in the next section, we selected the ranges that allowed us to most strongly see the possible correlation between $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ and the AF region.

4 Results

In this section we will present our numerical results. We will first examine the impact of the current and the projected determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ on the different high probability regions of the parameter space of the CMSSM and will discuss ensuing implications for testing them. In particular, we will show that the AF region is likely to be basically fully excluded if the SM (or else current) value of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ is confirmed with high precision. Next we will demonstrate that future one-tonne detectors of dark matter scattering off nuclei will provide a crucial complementary way of cross-examining those regions and of potentially exploring the favored regions of the CMSSM over very wide ranges of parameters not accessible to direct LHC searches for new particles. Next we will apply a similar approach to the NUHM and show that the above conclusions in general will not hold. On the other hand, some positive measurements of DM signal will have the potential to basically rule out the CMSSM.

NUHM parameter	Description	Prior Range	Prior Distribution
m_0	Universal scalar mass	0.1, 4 (0.1, 20*)	Log (Linear)
$m_{1/2}$	Universal gaugino mass	0.1, 4 (0.1, 10)	Log (Linear)
A_0	Universal trilinear coupling	-7, 7 (-20, 20)	Linear
$\tan \beta$	Ratio of Higgs vevs	15, 35 (3, 62)	Linear
$\text{sgn } \mu$	Sign of Higgs parameter	+1 or -1	Fixed
m_{H_u}	GUT-scale soft mass of H_u	0.1, 4 (0.1, 20)	Linear
m_{H_d}	GUT-scale soft mass of H_d	0.1, 4 (0.1, 20)	Linear
Nuisance parameters like in the CMSSM			

* In parentheses we show the ranges for the scans giving the 1TH region, see Sec. 4.2.

Table 3: Priors for the parameters of the NUHM and for the SM nuisance parameters used in our scans. Soft masses and A_0 are in TeV. Top quark pole mass and bottom quark mass are in GeV.

4.1 The CMSSM

In Figs. 4(a) and 4(b) we plot 68% and 95% credibility regions of a two-dimensional (2D) marginalized posterior pdf (henceforth called posterior for brevity) in the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane and in the $(A_0, \tan \beta)$ plane, respectively, for $\mu > 0$. In Figs. 4(c) and 4(d) we show the same for $\mu < 0$, but without $\delta(g-2)_\mu$, as mentioned earlier. The figures give an update and a significant extension of the results presented in our previous CMSSM analysis [16] by an inclusion of the new positive measurement of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ (instead of an upper limit) and by significantly extending mass parameter ranges; compare Table 2. In the ranges overlapping with those in the previous study ($0.1 \text{ TeV} \leq m_0 \leq 4 \text{ TeV}$, $0.1 \text{ TeV} \leq m_{1/2} \leq 2 \text{ TeV}$, $-7 \text{ TeV} \leq A_0 \leq 7 \text{ TeV}$ and $3 \leq \tan \beta \leq 62$) the figures basically reproduce the same features, with the main three regions of high posterior favored primarily by the DM relic density and the Higgs mass, and also by the other constraints. First, the SC region shows up at small m_0 just above the LHC (CMS, and similarly for ATLAS) exclusion line.² The posterior features a 68% credibility and the best-fit point is located there thanks to a very good fit to the Higgs mass, and a value of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ in agreement with the experiment (at not too large $\tan \beta$). Next, the AF region can be seen at the 2σ credibility level for $1 \text{ TeV} \lesssim m_0 \lesssim 4 \text{ TeV}$ and $1.2 \text{ TeV} \lesssim m_{1/2} \lesssim 2 \text{ TeV}$, although a much smaller 1σ ‘island’ at smaller m_0 is also present. Finally, the FP/HB region appears only as a 95% credibility island at $m_0 \approx 4 \text{ TeV}$ due to the fact that it is more difficult there to produce the correct Higgs mass. (See [16] for a detailed discussion, and also [32] where we discussed in detail the CMSSM limit of the CNMSSM, and adopted the same updated values of experimental constraints as in this study.)

As a side remark, we note that in [16] the best-fit point was located in the AF region.³ With the new improved fit the best-fit point is now found in the SC region – this is due to the updated

²The SC strip can be narrowed down by applying limits on long-lived charged particles to staus [25] but this will not significantly change the results presented here.

³It was also emphasized there that the location of the best-fit point in the CMSSM is very sensitive to exact values of input parameters, approximations used, etc.

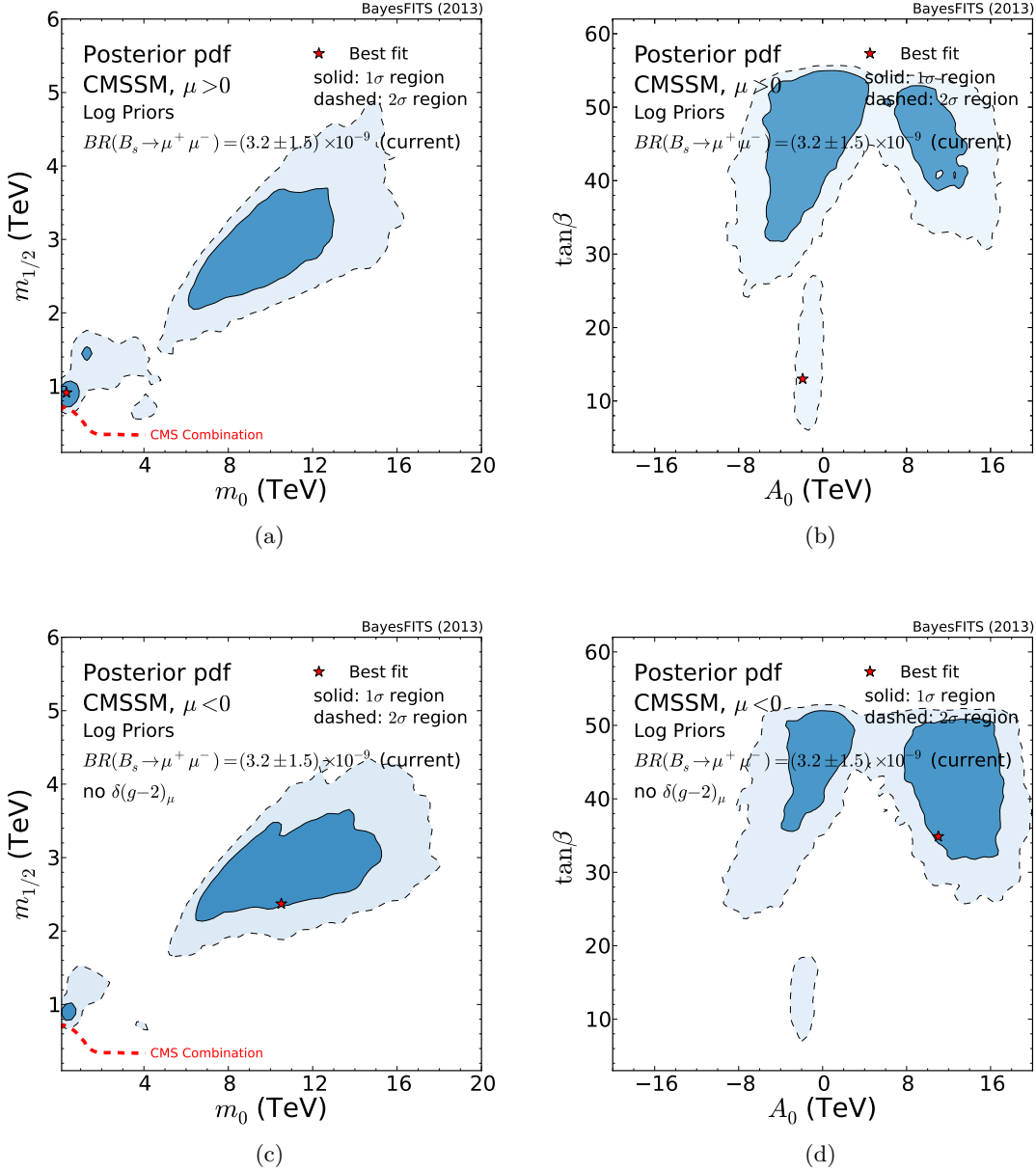


Figure 4: Marginalized 2D posterior pdf in (a) the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane of the CMSSM for $\mu > 0$, (b) the $(A_0, \tan \beta)$ plane for $\mu > 0$, (c) the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane for $\mu < 0$, and (d) the $(A_0, \tan \beta)$ plane for $\mu < 0$, constrained by the experiments listed in Table 1, with the exclusion of $\delta(g-2)_\mu$ for $\mu < 0$. The 68% credible regions are shown in dark blue, and the 95% credible regions in light blue. The dashed red line shows the CMS combined 95% CL exclusion bound.

(somewhat increased) value of the top pole mass which made it easier to obtain a 126 GeV Higgs mass in the SC region, also in the CNMSSM, as we discussed in detail in [32].

In the case of $\mu < 0$ (but without $\delta(g-2)_\mu$) the AF region is much less prominent than

for $\mu > 0$, although still visible in Fig. 4(c) at 95% credibility. Likewise the FP/HB region has shrunk considerably, while the SC remained fairly stable.

Going to larger m_0 and $m_{1/2}$, beyond those considered in [16], the main new feature in Figs. 4(a) and 4(c) is the appearance of a large 68% posterior region ranging from around 5 to 12 TeV in m_0 [20] where the LSP is an almost purely higgsino-like neutralino with mass $m_\chi \approx \mu \simeq 1$ TeV (the 1TH region). The correct Higgs mass is also easily obtained there due to large M_{SUSY} while all other constraints, including $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ (except at large $\tan \beta$), reproduce basically the SM value there. In fact, for $\mu < 0$ with $\delta(g-2)_\mu$ dropped from the list of constraints, the best-fit point has now moved up to the 1TH region since no other constraint favors lower M_{SUSY} .

Notice that Figs. 4(b) and 4(d) show that the parameters A_0 and $\tan \beta$ are now less constrained than in [16]. This is a consequence of extending the scanned ranges of m_0 and $m_{1/2}$ to much larger values. The large higgsino DM region corresponds to two large 68% credible regions, where $\tan \beta$ assumes values in the range 30–55, and A_0 can take very large negative and positive values. The tree level value of $m_{H_u}^2$ is often positive, in which case electro-weak symmetry breaking (at the tree level) is not achieved. To overcome this, large and negative one-loop contributions to $m_{H_u}^2$, which are proportional to $|A_t| \tan \beta$, are needed. Therefore, at smaller $\tan \beta$ larger $|A_t|$ (and hence $|A_0|$) are favored – a tendency that becomes weaker as $\tan \beta$ grows. Hence, the posterior features a ‘gap’ for small A_0 , which narrows down with increasing $\tan \beta$ ($0 \lesssim A_0 \lesssim 5$ TeV implies $|A_t| \ll A_0$ for most choices of the other parameters). Values of $\tan \beta \lesssim 25$, on the other hand, are not favored in this region given the prior ranges considered in this study.

In Figs. 5(a) and 5(b) we show the marginalized 2D posterior pdf in the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane for $\mu > 0$ and $\mu < 0$, respectively, for the scans where we adopted projected future theoretical and experimental uncertainties (added in quadrature) for $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, i.e., $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{proj}} = (3.5 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-9}$. The AF region does not appear in the high posterior anymore, even at 95% credibility, while the other regions basically do not change. This was to be expected in light of the discussion presented in Sec. 2. The argument is valid for both signs of μ : when $\mu > 0$ ($\mu < 0$) $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ in the AF region assumes much larger (smaller) values than the ones favored by the projected uncertainties, as shown qualitatively in Fig. 1(d). The location of the best-fit point is different for $\mu < 0$ since, like in Fig. 4(c), the constraint from $\delta(g-2)_\mu$ has not been included in the likelihood function.

The results shown in Fig. 5 are quite insensitive to the projected uncertainties assumed for $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. The shape of the posterior pdf does not change even if they are doubled, which we have checked numerically. We also point out that the situation will not be different if in the future the uncertainties are narrowed around the currently measured central value (3.2×10^{-9}) instead of the SM value. We also checked this numerically, finding no significant difference in the resulting posterior.

To highlight the fact that in the CMSSM a more precise determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ can lead to an almost complete exclusion of the AF region, we show in Fig. 6 scatter plots

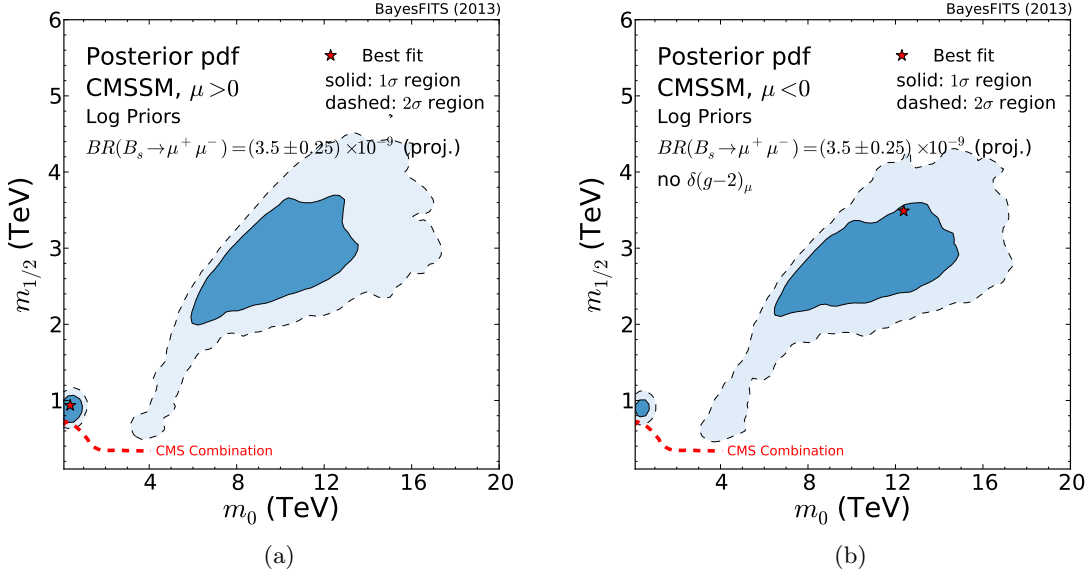


Figure 5: Marginalized 2D posterior pdf in the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane of the CMSSM constrained by the experiments listed in Table 1 with projected uncertainties for $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. (a) $\mu > 0$, (b) $\mu < 0$. The 68% credible regions are shown in dark blue, and the 95% credible regions in light blue. The dashed red line shows the CMS combined 95% CL exclusion bound.

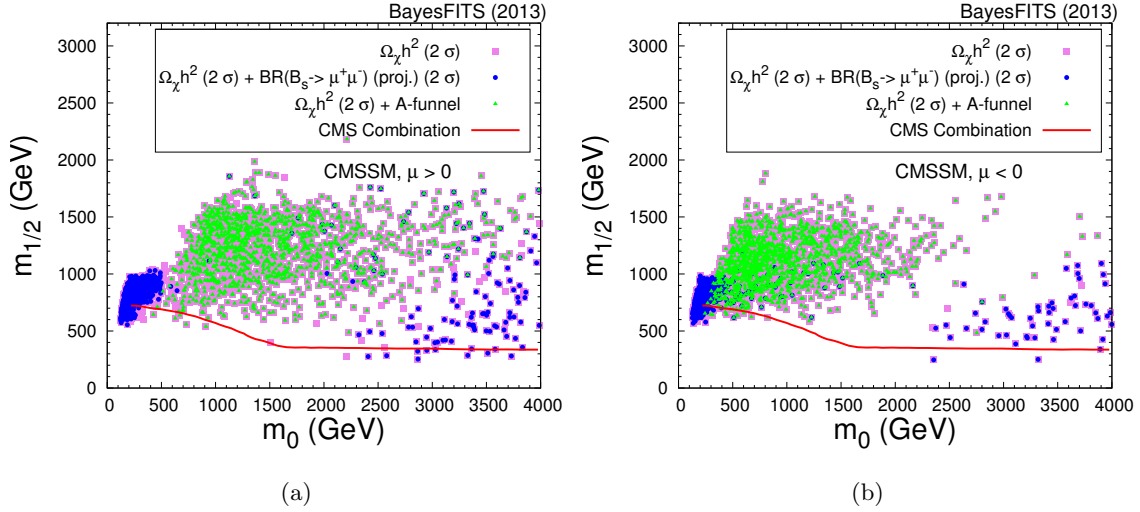


Figure 6: Scatter plot of the points in the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane of the CMSSM for (a) $\mu > 0$, and (b) $\mu < 0$, satisfying $\Omega_\chi h^2$ at 2σ (pink squares), $\Omega_\chi h^2 + BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ at 2σ (blue circles), and $\Omega_\chi h^2$ at 2σ and $|m_A - 2m_\chi| < 100$ GeV (green triangles).

of the points of our chains restricted to the low-mass regions. In Fig. 6(a) $\mu > 0$, whereas in Fig. 6(b) $\mu < 0$. Pink squares mark the points for which the relic density constraint is satisfied at 2σ (theoretical + experimental errors added in quadrature); blue circles represent the subset of these points for which $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ is satisfied at projected 2σ (with total $\sigma = 0.25 \times 10^{-9}$); green triangles mark the subset of these points that belong to the AF region ($|m_A - 2m_\chi| < 100 \text{ GeV}$). One can see a good spacial separation between the blue and green points, which is a reflection of the tension of the AF region with the $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ constraint.

The mass scales typical for the AF region are so high that most of it will remain beyond direct reach of the LHC. (For example, with 300/fb at 14 TeV, CMS will probe $m_{1/2} \lesssim 1.3 - 1.4 \text{ TeV}$ at $m_0 \lesssim 1 \text{ TeV}$ [69].) Likewise, the FP/HB region will also be only partially probed at the LHC, while the 1TH region will remain completely beyond direct collider reach. As we have demonstrated, the projected precision in the determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ will have the power to potentially rule out the AF region, but not the other ones.

Fortunately, an expected ultimate sensitivity of DM searches in deep underground detectors will provide a crucial complementary, and partly overlapping, venue of testing all the high posterior probability regions of the CMSSM. In Figs. 7(a) and 7(b) we show a 2D posterior in the $(m_\chi, \sigma_p^{\text{SI}})$ plane for $\mu > 0$ and $\mu < 0$, respectively. Starting from Fig. 7(a), we can clearly identify the four high posterior probability regions, each with a characteristic LSP mass range and σ_p^{SI} . The SC region (appearing only at 95% credibility but featuring the best-fit point) corresponds to fairly low m_χ ($\lesssim 450 \text{ GeV}$) and typically the lowest σ_p^{SI} . Next to it, with somewhat larger m_χ and σ_p^{SI} lies the AF region (also at 2σ credibility), which in turn is very well separated from the big 68% credibility region of $\sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ higgsino LSP. Finally, the spin-independent cross section in the FP/HB region featuring a mixed bino-higgsino neutralino (a horizontal branch at $\sigma_p^{\text{SI}} \simeq 3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ pb}$) already shows tension with the current 90% CL upper bound from XENON100 [30]. However, as demonstrated in [47] and mentioned above, this region is probably not yet firmly excluded due to large theoretical and astrophysical uncertainties. The remaining three regions are currently below the XENON100 exclusion line but will be almost entirely probed by future one-tonne detectors, as a projected sensitivity line for XENON-1T [70] indicates. Note that, in the absence in the likelihood function of any constraint to favor the SC or AF regions, the broad ranges of the CMSSM input parameter assumed for our scans the posterior strongly favor the 1TH region which presents the vast majority of points (the volume effect) even with the log prior on m_0 and $m_{1/2}$, although at 95% of total posterior probability, the other regions are also present. We also note that in random scans one can find points with reasonably good χ^2 ($\delta\chi^2 \leq 12$) lying also beyond those favored regions. We illustrate this by superimposing on the posterior a distribution of samples uniformly selected from our nested sampling chain (blue dots).

For comparison with the situation at present, Figs. 7(c) and 7(d) show the same posterior in the case where the future projected uncertainties on $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ are assumed; in other words $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ is assumed to be basically reproducing the SM value. For $\mu > 0$ the AF region is now gone and there remain essentially two testable regions: the 1TH region, which

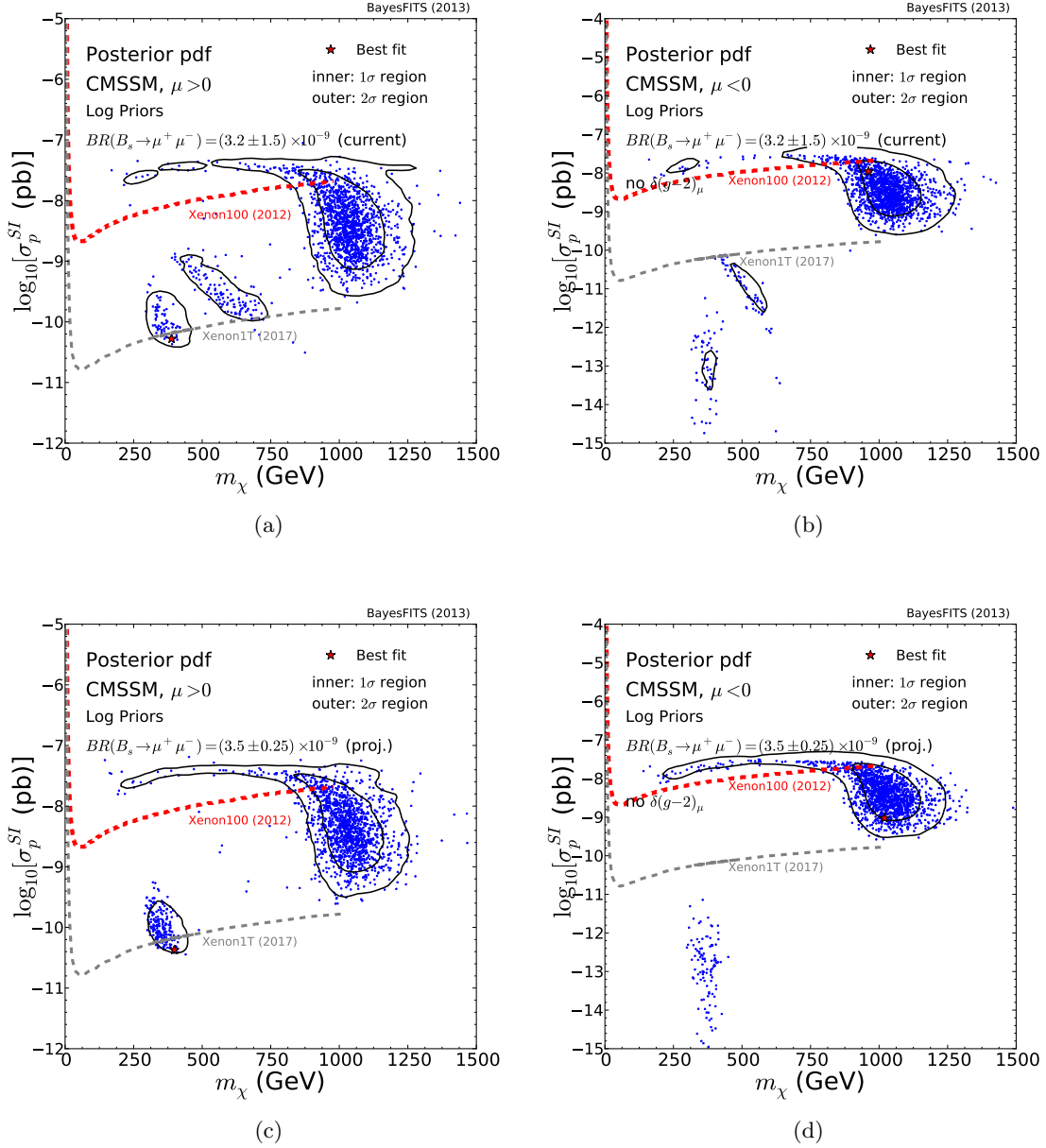


Figure 7: Marginalized 2D posterior pdf in the (m_χ, σ_p^{SI}) plane for the CMSSM constrained by the experiments listed in Table 1. (a) $\mu > 0$, current uncertainties in $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, (b) $\mu < 0$, current uncertainties in $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, (c) $\mu > 0$, projected uncertainties in $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, and (d) $\mu < 0$, projected uncertainties in $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. The dashed red line show the 90% CL exclusion bound by XENON100 (not included in the likelihood), and the dashed gray line the projected sensitivity for XENON-1T. A distribution of samples uniformly selected from our nested sampling chain is superimposed.

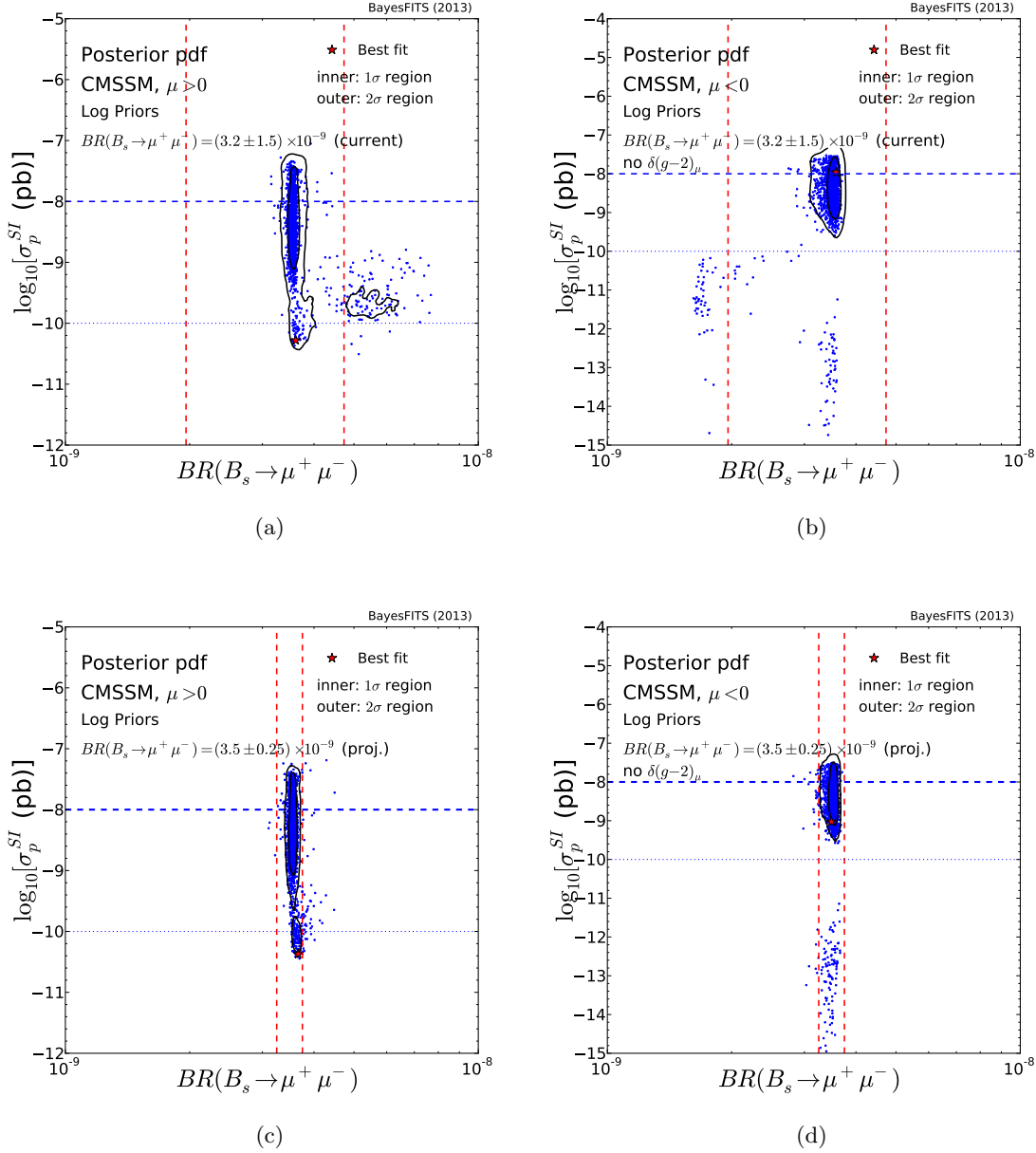


Figure 8: Marginalized 2D posterior pdf in the $(BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-), \sigma_p^{SI})$ plane for the CMSSM constrained by the experiments listed in Table 1. (a) $\mu > 0$, current uncertainties in $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, (b) $\mu < 0$, current uncertainties in $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, (c) $\mu > 0$, projected uncertainties in $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, and (d) $\mu < 0$, projected uncertainties in $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. The dashed red vertical lines show the current [(a) and (b)] and projected [(c) and (d)] uncertainties on $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ at 1σ . A distribution of samples uniformly selected from our nested sampling chain is superimposed.

should be basically fully reachable by future DM searches only, and the SC region, testable also in part by direct searches at the LHC. Furthermore, they are so widely separated in the plane that a detection of a DM signal, even with poor initial determination of both m_χ and σ_p^{SI} , would have the power to discriminate between them. Furthermore, for $\mu < 0$ the CMSSM predicts that only the higgsino region will be reachable by one-tonne detectors, while in the SC region a well known cancellation of two terms reduces σ_p^{SI} to hopelessly low values. This actually gives one a chance, even if somewhat indirect one, to additionally determine the sign of μ since any DM measurement indicative of the SC region would most likely favor the positive sign of μ .

Some of the points made above are recast in a somewhat different way in Fig. 8 where we plot 2D posterior regions in the $(\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-), \sigma_p^{\text{SI}})$ plane assuming the current (upper panels) and projected (lower panels) determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, as indicated with vertical bars showing the combined (theory + experimental) errors. At present the AF region lies (for both signs of μ) mostly (at 95% credibility level) beyond the current 1σ experimental lines, and clearly not yet firmly excluded. However, after the projected uncertainties on $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ are assumed, as shown in Figs. 8(c) and 8(d), only the two testable regions mentioned above survive, the 1TH region corresponding to larger σ_p^{SI} and the SC region at the borderline of XENON-1T reach ($\mu > 0$) or below it ($\mu < 0$).

4.2 The NUHM

We have demonstrated above that projected but realistic sensitivities of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ will have the discriminating power to basically rule out the AF region in the CMSSM. Furthermore, future one-tonne detectors of DM will reach down to values of σ_p^{SI} such that either a signal in one of the two remaining high posterior probability regions is detected, or the CMSSM will basically be ruled out over very wide ranges of its parameters (with the exception of the SC region at negative μ), thus reaching far above the direct sparticle mass reach at the LHC. On the other hand, by detecting a DM signal at low m_χ the sign of μ could potentially also be determined.

The question arises whether such rather strong statements extend beyond the CMSSM. Unfortunately, it is easy to see that this is not the case already in the NUHM, which is one of the simplest extensions of the CMSSM. As mentioned above, in the NUHM, one can choose m_A and μ as the additional two free parameters; see Eqs. (9)-(10). These are precisely the quantities that played the crucial role in the CMSSM where they were, however, tightly constrained. On the other hand, we will show that in the NUHM one predicts some signatures for DM searches in one-tonne detectors that are absent in the CMSSM - this could provide the way for ruling out the latter model over multi-TeV ranges of mass parameters.

Since the enlarged parameter space of the NUHM, with much more freedom in the Higgs sector, allows a very good fit to almost all observables (except invariably $\delta(g-2)_\mu$), it is very time consuming to perform a global Bayesian scan as above for the CMSSM. Additionally one has to worry about much stronger prior dependence and volume effect [31]. However, since our goal in this paper is to examine the impact of future $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ and direct DM search

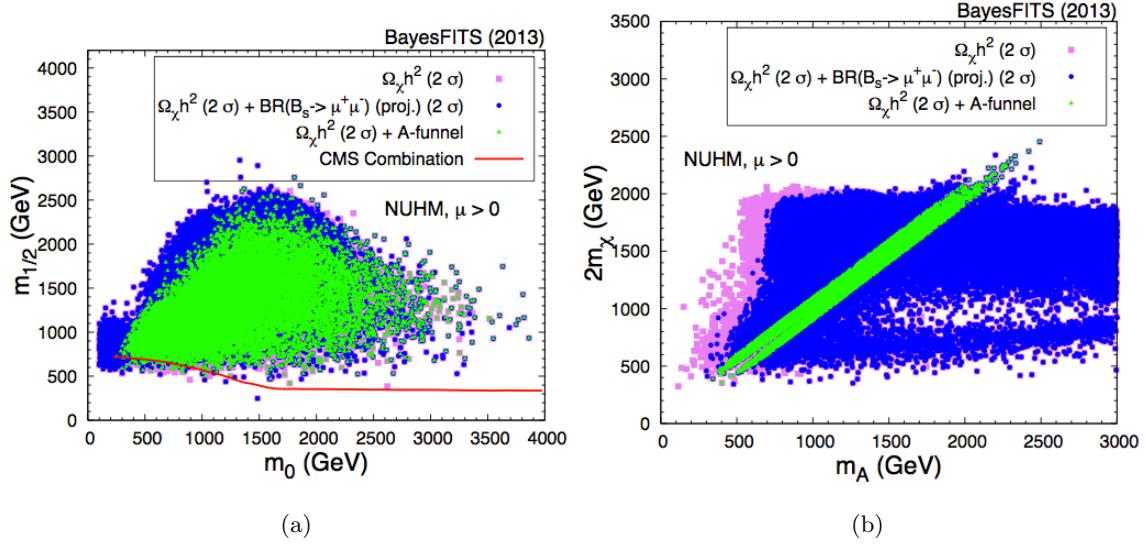


Figure 9: Scatter plot of the points in the (a) $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane and (b) $(m_A, 2m_\chi)$ plane of the NUHM for $\mu > 0$ that satisfy $\Omega_\chi h^2$ at 2σ (pink squares), $\Omega_\chi h^2 + \text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ at 2σ (blue circles), and $\Omega_\chi h^2$ at 2σ and $|m_A - 2m_\chi| < 100 \text{ GeV}$ (green triangles).

sensitivities, a scan over a much more limited range of priors, given in Table 3, is sufficient to provide a counter-example to the conclusions drawn above in the CMSSM. Furthermore, we will not need to draw Bayesian high posterior regions to make our point.

In Fig. 9(a) we present, for $\mu > 0$, the distribution of points (pink squares) in the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane for which the value of the relic density does not exceed the central value by more than 2σ . (Since the relic abundance is a strong constraint with a very small uncertainty, the distribution of points determines 95% credibility regions of the 2D pdf to very good accuracy but we don't show them here.) In green we show the subset of these points for which the correct relic density is obtained through neutralino annihilation via the A -resonance. These points constitute the AF region of the NUHM. We also show in blue the subset of the pink point that will additionally satisfy the constraint on $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ within the projected 2σ error. In Fig. 9(b) we show the same sets of points in the $(m_A, 2m_\chi)$ plane, to highlight the features of the AF region. A very similar pattern emerges for $\mu < 0$, hence we do not show it here.

By comparing these figures with Fig. 6, one can see that, in contrast to the CMSSM, in the NUHM a precise determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ will have no real discriminating power over the regions of the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane, as the points do not show spacial separation. In other words, the AF region will remain prominently allowed even if a future determination of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ will narrow it down to basically the SM value.

The same, unfortunately, is true when it comes to future direct detection of DM. In Figs. 10(a) and 10(b) we show the same points in the $(m_\chi, \sigma_p^{\text{SI}})$ plane for $\mu > 0$ and $\mu < 0$, respectively. One can see that the green points featuring the AF region with good relic density and SM-like

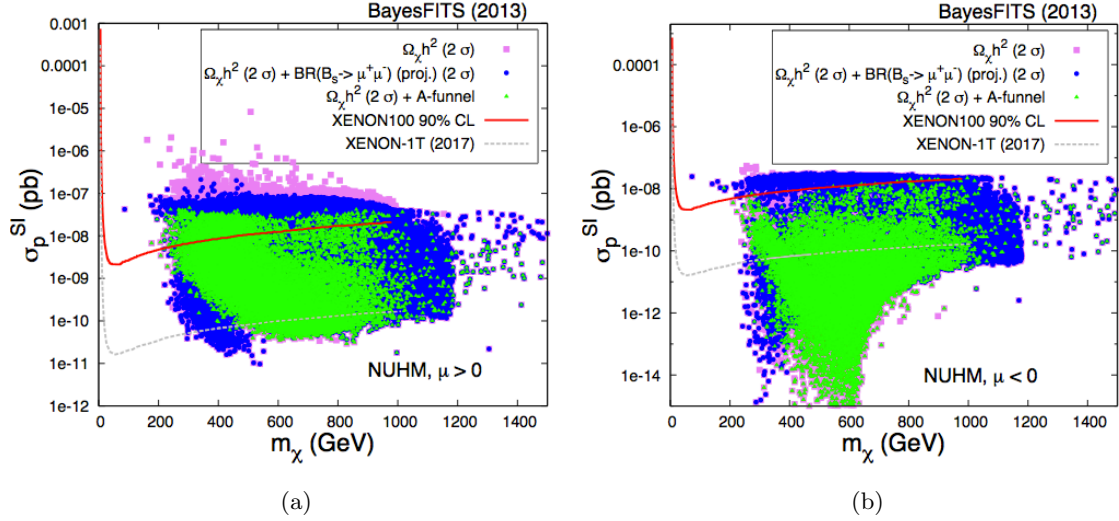


Figure 10: Scatter plot of the points in the $(m_\chi, \sigma_p^{\text{SI}})$ plane of the NUHM for (a) $\mu > 0$, and (b) $\mu < 0$, that satisfy $\Omega_\chi h^2$ at 2σ (pink squares), $\Omega_\chi h^2 + \text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ at 2σ (blue circles), and $\Omega_\chi h^2$ at 2σ and $|m_A - 2m_\chi| < 100 \text{ GeV}$ (green triangles).

$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ cover very wide ranges of both m_χ and σ_p^{SI} , extending from the SC region to the 1TH region, which is also present in the NUHM [31]; for a recent update see [23]. One needs to remember that the limited prior ranges used here for the NUHM (see Table 3) do not fully reproduce the large 1TH region at $m_\chi \simeq 1 \text{ TeV}$. Nevertheless, we added to the plots the points of the 1TH region that were obtained with extra scans featuring linear priors in all mass parameters, and much broader ranges (also given in Table 3). This is allowed, as long as we do not draw any statistical conclusion from the combination of these chains. One can see from Fig. 10 that it will be much more challenging to discriminate among the three high probability regions: a DM signal detected at smaller m_χ could be indicative of either the SC or the AF region while the same at m_χ close to 1 TeV could instead imply either the AF or the 1TH region. Furthermore, for negative μ a large number of cases with good dark matter relic density and SM-like $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ (and correct Higgs mass, etc) accidental cancellations produce σ_p^{SI} well below the reach of even one-tonne detectors.

On the positive side, there is one class of DM signal measurements that could potentially allow one to basically rule out the CMSSM over a whole reasonable range of parameters. The NUHM prominently features a wide region of roughly $500 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_\chi \lesssim 800 \text{ GeV}$ and σ_p^{SI} often within the reach of one-tonne detectors which is absent in the CMSSM (except for a handful of cases with relatively poor χ^2 ; compare Fig. 7(c)). A detection of a signal in future DM searches indicative of this mass range would then provide a strong argument against the CMSSM.

5 Summary and Conclusions

In this paper we have examined the implications from the current and the projected but realistic sensitivities of both $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ at the LHC and σ_p^{SI} in direct DM searches on the CMSSM and the NUHM. Within the CMSSM we performed an updated global Bayesian analysis of the CMSSM, with particular focus on the impact of the recent measurement of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ at LHCb. We further extended the parameter ranges with respect to our previous analysis of the model, and we updated the limits from CMS direct SUSY searches through our likelihood map procedure, obtained by simulating the SUSY signal and the detector efficiencies. We showed that the same lower bounds apply to the NUHM as well. We confirmed that, in the CMSSM, in addition to the previously identified high posterior probability regions of the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane favored by the global constraints, at previously unexplored large CMSSM mass scales a prominent 68% credibility region appears, where the LSP is a nearly pure higgsino with mass of about 1 TeV.

We highlighted a correlation between $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ and the A -funnel region of the CMSSM as the above branching ratio and the annihilation cross section in the AF region both primarily depend on the same parameters: m_A and $\tan\beta$. In this regard, we showed that the AF region of the CMSSM is at present slightly disfavored (95% credibility of the posterior pdf) by the first $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ measurement, although far from excluded, given the large experimental (and theoretical) uncertainties. However, with expected future, significantly reduced uncertainties (experimental of 5% of the measured value; theoretical of 5% of the SM value) this observable alone will have the potential to basically rule out the whole AF region, and thus a very broad range of the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane that will for the most part remain beyond the reach of direct sparticle searches at the LHC. Next we showed that DM direct detection search sensitivities expected for future one-tonne detectors provide a complementary and strong tool to test and discriminate between the remaining two high probability regions of the CMSSM: the SC region corresponding to the LSP mass of $\lesssim 450$ GeV (and borderline σ_p^{SI}) and the ~ 1 TeV higgsino region with a much wider range of σ_p^{SI} . Note also that for $\mu < 0$ only the latter case is, for the most part, detectable. This also implies that a DM signal indicative of the SC region would strongly favor the positive sign of μ .

The NUHM presents, unfortunately, a much less clear cut behavior with respect to the interplay of the above observables. In particular this is so because the pseudoscalar mass can be treated as a free parameter of the model and can be adjusted, along with the other parameters, in different ways to yield a good fit to almost all observables. While high probability regions analogous to the CMSSM are also present in the NUHM, and no additional ones, they correspond to different ranges of the parameter space. As a result, unlike in the CMSSM, one can easily identify the AF region with very SM-like $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. Furthermore, m_χ and σ_p^{SI} in the AF region extend to much wider ranges than in the CMSSM. For this reason, in the NUHM it is unlikely to be possible to use future determinations of $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ and σ_p^{SI} to convincingly rule out the A funnel, which will also remain for the most part beyond the reach of LHC

direct SUSY searches. On the other hand, a measurement of a DM signal in the mass range $500 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_\chi \lesssim 800 \text{ GeV}$ would be a strong indication against the CMSSM where such cases giving a good fit too all data are absent.

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